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## OF THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

The Democracy at St. Louis. The Democratic National Convention which meets to-day at St. Louis may turn out to be a gathering of signal importance in the history of that party and in American political history, or it may leave no mark which will remain longer than the present canvass.

It is eminently desirable that there shall be restored to our politics a party of the opposition which will command the respect of the people, whether they are with it or against it, and shall, moreover, be sustained by the self-respect which comes from courage and honesty in the declaration of principles, purposes and policies. Mere opportunism, mere expediency, will not avail. Clever fencing with political issues will be a waste of dexterity. This is not a time when the people have an appetite for humbug.

For eight years the Democratic party has disappeared from American politics as a potent and even a respectable factor, and it will remain as that neglible quantity if this convention does not boldly and clearly restore it to the place it once occupied as a party of distinctive and reasonable principles, by which its existence as a political necessity shall be made manifest to the people.

The St. Louis convention may revive Democracy or it may leave Democracy even more nerveless than before.

## The Election and the Navy.

The London Spectator, a very serious minded paper, shows itself also to be an ill informed paper in an explanation it gives why "if Englishmen were to think only of their own interests they would probably desire the success of the Democratic candidate" in our Presidential election.

This explanation is that "a Democratic victory will mean a small, as contrasted with a great, navy," for "the Democrats are opposed to the development of American sea power."

Inasmuch as the foundation of the new American navy was made by a Democratic Administration, through the direct agency of the late WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, this attribution to the Democratic party of hostility to the development of our navy is rather remarkable. Nor has any such opposition appeared in Congress, nor, so far as we have observed, in any Democratic paper. On the contrary, the Democracy has always been favorably disposed toward the navy. platform may contain, it may be set down as certain that there will be none calling for "a small, as contrasted with a great, navy."

All the same, in the view of the Spectator, "the American people will be wise if they elect" Mr. ROOSEVELT, for it nobly sets aside "our purely selfish interests," though they would be promoted by the purely imaginary hostility of either American political party to "the development of American sea power." Its point is that we have shown an ambition and a purpose to build "the second or third biggest navy of the world," and timid Englishmen look with more or less alarm on our getting so much strength on the sea. But whoever is nominated at St. Louis and however this election goes there will be no change in that deter-

## The Norge Disaster.

Some features of the loss of the Norge are shockingly similar to certain of those in the Slocum dieaster. The crew had evidently not been drilled in the lowering of bosts. They had no stations and no definite duties when the time came to abandon ship. They did not even make any attempt to man all the boats at once, but went about trying first one and then another, thus losing time of vital value. The tackles of the boats had not been tested, and one fall jammed at the critical moment, so that the boat was up-ended and her precious freight of human lives spilled into the insatiable maw of the see.

All this goes to show that, as in the Slocum case, proper preparations had not been made for saving people in that dread hour of emergency which may come to any ship. The life preservers, toe, were generally worthless and unfitted to perform the office for which they were designed. Who was to blame for

It has been stated that the ship carried sight boats and several life rafts. At the ne limit of flotation in perfectly smooth water those boats might have carried 400 persons, and the life rafts bly 100 more. Nearly 700 persons went down with the ship. How could they all have been saved, even if every boat and raft had got safely away from the vessel's side? How many other vessels are in service without enough

boats? Whose fault is it that they are? The Norge struck on a reef some fifty miles out of her course. The customary bogey of careless or unskitful navigators at once put in evidence. A "cross current" must have set her out of her course. It would be very interesting, and probably highly instructive, to see the calculations of the master of the ship a few hours previous to the disaster. When did he last accurately fix her position? What was the course steered, and when well the error of the con

was the exact distance run? Had there been any gale of wind recently, and did such gales usually create currents of

It is not too late to recall the accident to the Paris, which struck in clear weather at a place entirely out of her captain's calculations, and simply because an error was made in an entry in the log book. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety at sea, and unknown currents are less responsible than careless navigators. In the case of the Norge the cause of the disaster may have been a current or a fog or something else. But a rigid inquiry will be necessary to bring out the facts. They ought to be brought out.

## The Seat of War.

The consensus of the reports from various sources at the seat of war appears to be that the Japanese, after having made demonstrations in force against Gen KOUROPATKIN'S most southerly positions, have begun to swing round toward the northwest, with the object of barring or at least menacing his line of retreat to Mukden and beyond, while delivering frontal attacks toward Haicheng and

Liaovang. On the Japanese side the troops gaged comprise the corps of Gen. Ku-ROK!, which includes the guards division. and the two corps of Gen. Ogu and Gen. Nonzu, the three being described as the first, second and third armies. Their total effective strength may be roughly estimated at about 150,000 men, with a numerous artillery, and reserve brigades of some 30,000 more.

The difficulty in following the course of the operations arises, apart from the imperfect maps, from the various reports of the same operations giving the names of places in their Chinese, Russian or Japanese forms. In this way the same event has been made to appear as if it had occurred at different places; and confusion has been caused by this and by variance in the reports of losses coming from both sides. When to this are added what some of the Anglo-Japanese papers call "Che-fooleries," it becomes more difficult than ever to extract the grain from the chaff.

The Ta Pass, about the location of which some doubt is expressed, appears. to be identical with that on one map called the Ta-tung-ling, east of Simucheng or Tomucheng, on the direct road to Haicheng from Fengwangcheng. The fact that the Japanese guards that were with Gen. KUROKI at the last named place took part in the capture of the pass seems to confirm this supposition. The Fenshui and Motien passes are, according to most of the maps, on the road from Fengwangcheng to Liaoyang. The Ta Pass being not far from the junction of the road from Siuven with that from Fengwangcheng to Haicheng might be described as also on the former; and there is a Fenshuiling on the direct route from Siuyen to Tashichao, which may have given rise to some of the confusion regarding the localities of the two places with the same name and wide apart.

When the differences caused by the confusion of names and localities are reconciled, it will be found that the combined movements of the different Japanese armies have been fairly well timed, notwithstanding the topographical and climatic difficulties. It has to be considered at the same time that the Japanese are familiar with the country, having the experience of the war of 1894 behind them. What line Gen. KOUROPATKIN will the passes is still uncertain. He may find an opportunity to strike a decisive blow at one of the enemy's columns and so throw all its plans into confusion; or, as is already reported, he may be retiring north while putting a bold front on the movement. This course is the more likely, if the report be true that a fourth Japanese army is being prepared to land at Possiet Bay or its neighborhood, with the intention of striking at the railway between Harbin and Vladivostok.

### A Japanese View of Our Eastern Interests.

The May number of the Yale Review contains an article on the future of Japan, by Prof. K. ASAKAWA of Dartmouth College. Its main argument, very naturally, tends to support the view that Japanese success in the present conflict will far better serve the commercial interests of all countries than would Russian success. It may be assumed that the writer holds that opinion in all bonesty and with full conviction. Yet a Russian, writing along the same line, will assert the contrary with an equal sincerity and perhaps with an equal array of presumably convincing statistics.

No such argument, either Russian or Japanese, can be accepted with safety at its face value. It can only be classed as a special plea made for the purpose of influencing and if possible convincing the world at large, which stands as both judge and jury. Both sides are entitled to a hearing, and the verdict should be rendered according to the evidence, free from the bias of prejudice or sentiment. The arguments of Dr. ASAKAWA and other Japanese should be weighed against those of Prince

OOKHTOMSKY and other Russians. America's major concern in the Far Eastern question is economic and commercial. The "open door" in the East has held a prominent place in our diplomatic history for many months. It is a trade portal that we want, and the effort to secure an unobstructed entrance has followed as a result of a conviction that such a decreay would be of inestimable

value to American commerce. Dr. ASAKAWA tries to show that with Russia in control of Eastern Asia the United States, as well as England and other trading nations, would encounter Russian commercial competition backed by Russian political influences. By implication, perhaps, rather than by direct statement, he tries to show that with Japan holding the mastery a larger trade freedom would obtain to the benefit of other seekers for a market in China, Corea, and Manchuria. If we accept his view without medification, Russia is a huge, selfish brute, seeking only that which it may devour, while Japan stands as the representative of the world to open a field in which all

may scramble for trade on a feeting

But this presentation carries much that refutes its own argument. Russia is a land of vast area and large population. Except for the acquisition of an ice-free harbor, Manchuria and Corea, however desirable they might be, are not an indispensable necessity to her. She can get along without them. On the other hand, to Japan, by the admission of Dr. ASAKAWA, the economic domination of that area is absolutely essential. He shows in figures the rapidly increasing population of Japan and the inability of the cultivable land of the islands to feed the people. "Under these circumstances," he says, "it is becoming more evident every year that the time is forever past when the nation could raly solely upon agriculture for subsistence."

The alternative is in the economic policy which Japan has already adopted. She must become a manufacturing country, importing foodstuffs for subsistence and raw materials for manufacture into articles for export. The field from which she can most readily draw her food supplies lies in Corea and Manchuria, which she would see populated with emigrants from Japan. countries in their turn, with China also within the sphere of her commercial influence, would constitute the natural market for her manufactured wares. Between a barrier erected by tariff rates and a barrier erected by economic laws of cheap labor and proximity of market there is little choice. The "open door" would be little else than a figure of speech in the face of either.

The truth of the matter is that in the present conflict Japan is no more to be credited with any altruistic commercial motives than is Russia. Each is seeking to advance its own interests; and so far as other nations are concerned, Japanese success is perhaps no more an assurance of open doors and an equality of competition than Russian success. It is even conceivable that there might be less of real obstacle and danger in an assumed Russian high tariff than there is in the chance that Japan, converting imported or native raw materials into manufactured goods with her cheap labor, would bar out competition on a basis of prices. That, at least, is Japan's policy in her home market.

"Corea and Manchuria," says ASAKAWA, "should remain open, not only for the trade, but also for the emigration and industrial enterprise of the Japanese people." With Japan supplying Japanese made goods to a Corea and a Manchuria peopled by Japanese, where would the rest of the world come in? The door might be open, but where would be the inducement to enter it?

### Artillery in the Field.

These are the days of long distance fighting. The accounts of the operations in the theatre of combat in the East serve to illustrate strikingly the change which has come to warfare since the mighty struggles of the civil conflict in this counry. In the Boer war the utter folly of the traditional close order of the British infantry in the face of modern rifle fire was demonstrated thoroughly, but there was less opportunity to observe the effect of artillery than there has been in the fighting between the Russians and the Japanese.

Nevertheless, even in the Boer war much was learned from the landing of naval guns of much larger calibres than those of accepted field artillery. All nations took to heart the lessons of that time, and field guns grew heavier and more deadly. The Japanese have shown that they were ready to make swifter progress in this matter than any other people, just as they have in other departments of military service.

They have driven the Russians from their chosen positions in almost every fight by a sheer superiority of artillery. When the guns emplaced for any action have failed to dislodge the enemy, the Japanese have brought up heavier ones and concentrated their fire with marvellous skill. They have thus been able to convert any position into a seething caldron of fire and shell, and to make it physically impossible for any body of men, however brave and determined, to hold it.

The success of these operations opens the way for a most important discussion as to the limit of size and weight that may be reached in guns intended for movements in the field. Obviously, topographical considerations will have much to do in determining this at any given place; but artillerists will anxiously study types of guns, and especially carriages, for heavy work in campaigning. Since infantry alignments now face each other with rapid fire at 800 yards, artillery must clear the way at much longer ranges than it did a few years ago; and it takes heavy guns to do this.

## The Real Trouble in Porto Rico.

According to a writer in the July issue of the Review of Reviews, the cause of the alleged industrial distress in Porto Rico is neither the lack of a market for the coffee of the island nor the niggardly wage rate paid by Spanish planters. It the tiny parasites which destroy the hæmoglobin in the blood of 90 per cent. of the Porto Rican peasantry. This results in a disease known as uncinariasis, and a campaign is now under way for

the suppression of the infirmity. In his article in the Review of Reviews.

Mr. HAESBLBARTH SAYS: " If the general contentions of the commiss prove to be absolutely correct, the work of stamp ing out uncinariasis in the island will be comparatively easy, and the effect upon labor, now hold within the grasp of anemia, will be beneficial beyand calculation. A new life wil' be infused into the working classes, and with that now life will come ambition and renewed physical strength. When that happens, Perto Rico will be transformed into a hive of agricultural industry, and the marveltous little island wir prosper as never before because the mass of her people will be willing and

We sincerely cope that the "general contentions" may prove all that is expected from them, and that new life and strength may be the portion of the now enfeebled and suffering islanders.

But a weak spot appears in the argu-ment. The commission having the mat-

anemia prevalent in Porto Rico is not that of starvation, but is "resultant from contact with infected soil." It is said that agricultural workers rarely escape infection. More than 60 per cent. of the sland people are of this class. Assuming the eradication of the pernicious parasite from the system of a patient, and his return to the fields, particularly to the coffee plantations, which are said to be most dangerously infected, what prevents his acquisition of a new stock of energetic Anchylostomum duodenale,

and a quick return to the anæmic condition? If the "general contentions of the commission" cover the cause of the disease as well as the disease itself, it would seem that the process most needed was the stamping out of the cause, just as the mosquito was fought in Cuba to stamp out yellow fever.

## A New Becord.

The New York Fire Department made new record on the Fourth of July. It was a record of fires prevented by intelligent precautions, and deserves to hold a place even ahead of its long record of fires extinguished with the smallest damage to property and least sacrifice of human life.

A Fourth of July in New York is always the "worst day for fires.". Apart from even the great and grave danger of fireworks, there is the added peril of a practical desertion by employees and tenants of practically all of the small stores and many of the private dwellings. Despite all this, the number of Fourth of July fires was much less this year than heretofore and the damage to property was insignificant.

New York not only expends as much in a year as Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia combined for fire protection, but also expends it judiciously and effectively. The efficiency of the New York Fire Department is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that 99 per cent. of the fires reported are confined to the buildings where they started, while in Boston the percentage is 86 and in St. Louis 84 per cent.

New York spends \$1.40 a year on its Fire Department per capita, Chicago 80 cents, Philadelphia 85, San Francisco \$1, St. Louis \$1.20 and Boston \$2. New York has 8,000 fires in a year, Chicago 6,000, Philadelphia 3,000, St. Louis 2,500, Boston 1,600 and San Francisco 1,000. Such is the average. New York has 2,700 firemen, Chicago 1,200, Philadelphia 800, San Francisco 600, Boston 550 and St. Louis 500.

The real measure of the efficiency of the New York Fire Department, as again illustrated on Monday, is not the number of its members or their pay or drill, but the application of efficient methods of fire extinguishing, and to this must be added thorough methods for the prevention of fires.

How to Dress in Summer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Amon Jenkin must be a newcomer. His observation of this cit-mate is evidently limited—or else his power of re-flection is, I judge from his letter published in your paper of Saturday.

What sort of plight would a fellow be in whe

started out in the morning with "white cose, buckstorm? One can protect his Panama hat with an umbrells, but not his porous shoes with a cata-Or suppose a man to be arrayed in an outfit of

summer clothes which literally "should ventilate freely throughout their own texture." what would happen on those not infrequent days when the perature takes a drop of 20 to 30 degrees? no doubt the correct thing for tropical and sub tropical regions, where temperature and atmos-pheric conditions remain practically fixed for weeks on end. People who own an assortment of co

and who can always keep close to their base of supplies, may adopt it here with great comfort and not much risk on hot and muggy days. But for the ordinary man, who goes out each day to spend many hours far from all possibility of change of clothing, it is simply nonsensical. On the whole, New Yorkers nowadays dress very judiciously in summer time. Th are generally as light as is reconcilable with a measure of protection when the constantly im-pending change to cold or wet asserts itself. As for shoes, those generally worn are quite as light as is consistent with comfort. The thin soles which are agreeable on the grass or the sands are a posts

tive base in the city, since they afford the feet no protection from the superheated sidewalks. As for the hair of "ungrespable military length," As for the nair of "ungrespable military length," it is a mere fad, founded on no reason, and it is uncessarily ugly. A moderate growth of hair is a good-protection against draughts. With it a man may go bareheaded in the summer when the conlities do not compel a hat, and in the win or he is likely to escape about 90 per cent. of the coids that would otherwise be coming in matters of this sort, the insti In matters of this sort, the instinct of the majority is generally a far safer standard than the empirical notions of the divergent few.

ONE OF THE LONG HAIRED.

## NEW YORK, July 4.

Irving Put Ahead of Hawthorne! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: People who love good books, and who are therefore appalled at the torrent of hasty, thoughtless, ill-digested stuff which is overwhelming the public these days in the guise of American fiction, are truly grateful to you for clearly pointing out the eminence on which Hawthorne stands, just as scourcly to-day which Hawthorne and partially ago. But may it not be questioned whether he was "the chief American artist in romance"? The quaint excursions of Washington Irving into the field of faction, while equally characteristic, far surpass in artistic form and fulsh the somewhat fragmentary sketches of Hawthorne, and the "Knickerbooker History" and "Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada" certaining ake a front place among romantic-if not precis

take a front pince among to the front pince of the fitted and the fitted at the fitted

# Our Schoolboys Feminised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last week I happened to be a visitor at some of the commencement exercises in the public schools. Going through many of the classrooms, making a short address here and there and giving some advice to the boys (these were all boys' classes) I was utte amazed to see how our boys have become femini oy women teachers.
In twelve classrooms I visited, the boys ranging

There is no doubt that if the war with Russis is long protracted there will be an immense amount of disease with which to deal. When the n ages from 10 to 13 years, all answered my ques-lons with a great, "Yes, Ma'am," and in seven inditions with a great, "1cs, Ma am, and m seven mon-vidual cases it was the same thing of "Yos, Ma'am."

I think instead of our city Superintendent of Soboois giving sewing and basket wearing leasons to our boys he should appoint many more men as teachers, so as to prevent the boy, sent to school to become a man, to graduate a full-fledged amount of disease with which to deal. When the rainy season set in, considering the unannitary state of the towns in Manchuria, typhold fever will become rife, and it is not unlikely that plague and beriberi may attack the typops. Beriberi is a disease to which the Japanese are susceptible, and plague is a malady more prevalent in Chipa than in any other country. The work before the medical organizations of both Russian and Japanese armies bids fair to tax their respective capabilities to the utmost, but judging from the accounts of the Japanese military medical service, it should, at least, be relied upon to cope with any situation presenting itself with credit.

Mother Shipton's Prephecy.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Allow me is suggest that the great number of fires and fears accidents this year recall the verse of Mother Ship

An All Negro Hank. From the Kansas City Journal.

An evidence of what the negro, known in the Territory as a freedman, is doing to better his condition is shown in the incorporation of the Creek Citisens' Realty Bank and Trust Company, which was formed at Muskogos with a capital stock of \$25,000. All the officers and stockholders are "Carriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the world with wos." NEW YORK, July 5. J. S. DAGGETT

Luck in Odd Numbers. From the Houston Past." said the muon, "No tri i," grouped the happy for

ter in charge declares that the form of DINING WITH COREAN EMPEROR. OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADS. Besides the Dinner There Were Dances

Dr. Hagen in Tour du Monde. When the time fixed for the audience arrived

He certainly will not ascend the throne without a great deal of trouble; the Japanese already have another Crown Prince in readiness at Yokohama. This latter Prince has joined the Japanese, and he will be supported by these when the certain the control of the certain th

by them when the proper moment comes. The Crown Prince joined but very little in the

conversation; even the simple questions that he asked were suggested to him by the

leader of the eunuchs. It is scarcely to be supposed that the Crown Prince will ever think of shaking himself free from the in-

her duty very well. Formerly the dinner

waited upon us most attentively and noise

It seemed ambsing to us that the Empero

remained invisible behind a curtain during the dinner; still, he kept himself informed

repeatedly what impression the foreigners were receiving. The Coreans present were fully acquainted with the manners of the West, and they did not offend either the rules of etiquette or those of "good form."

played some thirty musicians, squatting

Thereupon about a desen remote dancers

appeared in beautiful gold-shimmering col-ors, and with their hate and other head

overings decked with flowers and with san

fals and well fitting white stockings on their

feet. Although they were young and pretty, their faces were much painted. Round their

necks and on their foreheads they wore pen-

dants, and their dresses were covered with

Their names were very pretty, for they

were taken from flowers and trees. These dancers belonged to the demi-monde of Corea.

At first they entered in pairs, went through various movements, and each crowned her partner with flowers. Then a large screen was opened in the room, and a dancer took her place on either side of it. Near the top

of the screen a rather large hole had been

made, through which a dancer had to throw a flower to be caught by her partner on the other aide. There were fixed rules for this

other side. There were fixed rules for this pastime: if the thrower missed the hole but could pick up the flower before it touched the ground, then she could begin again, and go on until she managed to throw it through. When she had done that a flower was stuck in her hair, but she at once pulled it out to

present it to one of the audience. If the flower falls to the ground, then the thrower

This lively game was followed by a panto-

mime, which represented a family squabble between a man, his wife, and her friend.

The evening came to an end with dancing and singing by the soldiers of the Ping-Yang

Regiment. To their bravery in the war be-tween Japan and China, these soldiers owe

the permission to wear Corean national costume, that is, the national hat and the

broad, white robe instead of the cap, trou-

ers and shoes that are worn by European

sers and shoes that are worn by European soldiers. In this regiment certain musical traditions are kept up, and these traditions give the soldiers the honor of being invited to great court ceremonies. Eight soldiers danced to an accompaniment of a chorus and of tambourines, while others gave some scenes in burlesque of rather a free nature. At midnight we took our leave.

A Reid on Best Africa.

From the Speaker.

Sir Charles Hiot has threwn up his post of High Commissioner in British East Africa as a protest against the favors granted by the Poreign Office to a purely commercial venture—the East Africa Syndicate. This company is simply a branch of the great siliance of Belgravia and the Ghetto which promotes chartered raids and vallow shavers and the Chetto which promotes chartered raids and vallow shavers.

the great alliance of Belgravia and the Chetto which promotes chartered raids and yellow slavery, and now seeks to exploit imperialism in East as in South Africa. The names of its shareholders are only too familiar—the Duke of Abercora. East Grey, Lord Roberts, Mr. Rochefort Maguire, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. Tarbutt, Mr. Belt, Mr. Leopold Hirsch and an obscure crowd of Levys and Meyers. Fashers expended the glamage, while Jewys finds the

on aupplies the glamor, while Jewry finds the

The British taxpayer builds the Uganda Railway.

and immediately the Government assigns for ninety-nine years at a nominal rental an immense tract of the heat land beside it to an Anglo-Jewisi

yndicate, which seeks to make its profit by ex-

politing the natives, excluding white settlers and holding the land to "ripen" like some building es-tate in a London suburb. Sir Charles Ellot has

done a very courageous thing in resigning and demanding an inquiry.

School That Had Famous Mon as Pupils.

two of these boys in later years became the chair-men of the national committees of the two great political parties—Jones of the Democratic and Hanna of the Republican—as well as the leaders of their respective parties in the United States Senate, while "Eddie" Welcott won hardly less distinction

as a Senator of the United States from Colorado.

an Enemy of Both the Japanese and the

From the Medical Record.

ished finally

all that happened at table, and asked

Lack of Special Energy One of the Re-sons for Its Smallness.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: American Vice-Consul Handley of Trinidad, British West Indies, hits the natisquarely on the head when he says: "Our limited trade with South America cannot be based on anything but the lack of trade energy." The Vice-Consul shows that in the past thirty years we have bought from South America \$1,700,000,000 worth more goods than we have sold to it by direct exportation. Doubtless a considerable quantity of American goods "has found its way to South America through British, tierman and French houses, which sold them and made a profit on them." Still many millions of business are lost to us each year in South America owing to want of energy on the part When the time fixed for the audience arrived'
we entered into a very lofty room, the carpets
of which were by no means coatly. Behind
a table sat the Emperor, with the Crown
Prince and the cunuchs. The Emperor
Li-Hei thanked us for our visit, and asked us
how our trip was progressing and whether
we intended to remain a long time in Corea.
The Crown Prince asked us exactly the same
questions. He is about 30 years of age; he
has an inert look, a beardless, fleshly face,
and thus he does not give one the impression
of being healthy and capable of doing much.
He has several wives, but no children; he
himself is the son of one of Li-Hei's concubines.

of business are lost to us each year in South America owing to want of energy on the part of American merchants and meaufacturers. Approximately South America importe yearly \$350,000,000, but we sell (direct) only about 10 per cent, of the amount.

Even if our sales were \$40,000,000 yearly, they would amount to only \$1 per head of the South American population of \$6,000,000. That is dead wrong. Mexico, with only 13,500,000 population, buys rather more of us than does all South America, or about \$5 per capits, while our sales to Canada, in spite of the one-third tariff British preferential against us, are equal to \$24 per capits of her popula-

fluence of that powerful and feared caste whose rôle in Corea, as in China in olden In thirty years our sales to South America have increased only 5 per cent., and for 1902 the total is no greater than for 1880. Com-pared with 1875 our trade with the world cutside of South America has more than doubled. times, is noxious. At the end of the audience which had lasted scarcely twenty minutes, the Emperor took his leave of us in a few amiable words.

Before the dinner we were offered a glass of vermouth in the next room. The diffing room was well heated, and furnished with European furniture; the table was decked out richly with cutlery, glass, linen, flowers and fruit; the cooking was exquisite, and

the wines were many and good. For some years the imperial household has been man-aged by a lady from Alsace, and she knows would have cost the Emperor £20 per guest; now each guest costs him only about £4. Corean servants, wearing the national garb,

After the dinner the room was turned into a concert hall for the entertainments upon the ground, mandolins, guitars and other stringed instruments, as also drums and tambourines. To foreigners the Corean music seems to be only ear-splitting, for it has ne rules of melody and is monotonous. At first appeared only two men, clad in very rich garments, to represent a lion and a tiger. They danced around to the music, rubbed together their noses as they uttered all kinds of weird sounds, and then they van-

the total is no greater than for 1880. Compared with 1871 our trade with the world outside of South America has more than doubled.

As we buy from South America \$120,000,000 yearly, and sell only \$46,000,000, we actually put \$80,000,000 of American money into foreign pockets through South American channels. That is as wrong and unprofitable as it can well be.

The foregoing is the disease; now let us see what are the remedies. First and foremost are ships—more American perts. At present nearly all of the goods we send to our southern neighbors cross the Atlantic twoe—from West to East and back again. Letting that go on is the rankest kind of folly. Even Canada sees this and has established a direct stamphip line between Canadian and South American ports.

Next, urges Vice-Consul Handley, and most important, is a closer study of the people and their wants. In this respect the German, French and nearly all the European houses beat us all along the line. They send out agents who gather up samples of what the people want, send the samples home, and the European factories proceed te manufacture for South America just the same kind of articles, and often at a lower price. We, on the contrary, make just what it suits ourselves to make, and then expect the people abroad to fall all over themselves buying our products, just because they were "made in America,"

The next remedy is knowledge of more languages. Most of the German, French and Italian sales agents are not so equipped. The sconer shell we get more foreign business. And we need it badly enough.

Another remedy for this South American sless agents are not so equipped. The sconer shell we get more foreign business. And we need it badly enough.

Another remedy for this South American foreign trade, to be successful, must be cared for by American banks. One of our "First Nationals" is a prime necessity for the increasing of our South American several of each of the sconer shell we get more foreign business. As it is now we have to depend down, there on English and

Bank of England Hillian Support.

It is not so much the long credits given by European firms which limit our Bouth American trade as our own carelessness with regard to it. Given the right kind of goods, the right kind of salesmen, the right kind of transportation and the right kind of banking, we can still insist on short credits, and at the same time largely increase our sales to Bouth America.

WALTER J. BALLARD. America. SCHENECTADY, July 4.

## The New Staten Island Beats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Are the ferryboats for the new municipal ferry to Staten Island to be made safe?

Are the cabins and the upper works generally to be of wood and inflammable, or are they to be of steel? Are these boats, in the spaces occupied by passengers, to be provided with movable transverse steel bulkheads o with movable transverse steel bulkheads or with rolling steel curtains, by which one part of the boat can be at least temporarily protected against fire in another part? Are the rooms for the keeping of oil supplies to be made fireproof? Are the boats, generally, to be built with every known device, invention and precaution to insure the safety of the passengers carried on them, or are they to be like other boats?

the passengers carried on them, or are they to be like other boats?

Would it not be to the everlasting shame and disgrace of the city if on one of these boats some great calemity should befall through failure to use all possible means for safety in their construction, to begin with? Would not such a calamity cost the city millions of dollars in money—many times what it would cost to build the boats as they should be built, a loss that would fall in due proportion on every inhabitant?

If these boats are not built as they should be built there will be no possible excuse when disaster comes to them.

New York, July 3.

### Japanese Man Power. From the London Speciator. The present war in the East is probably the only

instance of a great campaign between civilized nations in which one of the combatants has relied almost entirely on man power, instead of horse power, for transport, the whole of the supplies of each Japanese division of infantry being carried each Japanese division of intanty being carried by as many "coolies," or porters, as there are fight-ing men. The Japanese porters are mainly men whose physique is not judged to be good enough to entitle them to fight in the line of battle, though according to modern European notions theirs would be considered rather the more arduous task of the two. But the Japanese have shown up till now tha their choice of means has generally been correct and it is not likely that they have made a mistake

They know their own people, and for centurie human transport has been the occupation of a large class of their unskilled labor. The litter, or rick shaw, has been adopted, in imitation of thei method, even in Simia, the governing city of India By a simple mechanical contrivance they have als greatly facilitated the work of bearing burdens. A bamboo is carried on a kind of pad over the shoulder and the load, carefully balanced, is suspended to each end. The carrier thus avoids one of the great-est sources of fatigue—namely, the effort of picking up the burden when it has been laid down to rest-for by merely raising the bamboo and putting his whole body under it he lifts it with the least poss

Among the faded, reliew pages of an old book, which no amount of money could buy from its owner, are a number of the schoolboy compositions of three men who later became famous Senators of the United States, of one boy who became the greatest money king the modern world has known and of a little girl who became the wife of the great maney king. Chinese Terms Translated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK—Sir: Your news of the Russian-Japanese war is—like everything else of THE SUN'S—strictly up to date and free from unnecessary details. Perhaps your readers, it following the war maps, might and those transla money king.

The boys were Marcus Alonso Hanna, Edward O. Wolcott, James K. Jones and John B. Rockefeller: the girl was Laura Spelman, now Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. A further strange fact is that two of these boys in later years became the chair-

Alin, means a mountain. Chau (as an affix to the name of a town), a place the second order or rank. Cheng, a town.

Pu (as an affix to the name of a town), a place of the first order or rank. Gol. a small river. Hai, the sea. Hara, black. Hel, also black tien (as an affix to the name of a town), a place of the third order or ranks

Hwang, yellow. Ki, a small river. Kiang, river. Ling, a mountain pass. Muren, a river. Nan, south. Pai, white. Pei, north. Po, white.

Sha, sanda. Shan, island or mount Shang, upper. Siao, small.

Te, great.
Tao, island.
Ting (as an affix to the note to the note of subprefectural order

THE MYSTERY OF EVIL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is with hesitation that I venture to discuss any subject which has been discussed by one so wise and so high-minded as Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has never, so far as I am aware, written a word which he need wish to high

For my own part I cannot see the slightest difficulty in reconciling the General Slocum disaster with my belief in God or with my duty of obedience to that moral law which Christ so insistently urges us to obey. Given a material universe such as that in which we live, surely we must expect

physical consequences, however regreta-ble, to result from adequate physical causes That fire will burn wood and other combustible substances is the experience of every day; and our profound sorrow that in this instance so many lives were lost, by fire doing what it always does, has no rela-tion whatever to my religious faith so far as I can see. We daily surround ourselves with grave and ever new perils to life; but they are perils due wholly to well known physical causes, and which we encounter, more or less willingly, for the sake of some supposed material pleasure or material advantage. If the laws of the physical world, which we thus put at hazard, cause great calamity, I do not see how we can

fairly lay the blame upon Providence.
Wholly different from this physical world is the moral universe, where moral influences produce moral results. To refrain from stealing, however disguised, is a healthy moral influence for nations as for men; as is also the kindred obligation, also binding upon nations as upon men, to de to others as you would wish them to do to you. The older I become the more certain I am that disobedience to the moral law inevitably results in the moral degradation alike of nations and of men, while their obedience to it will as inevitably result in their mera

elevation. We are, of course, incapable of knowing in our present life, why we were placed in the material universe we inhabit and subected to such physical laws as govern it; but for that knowledge I am quite willing to wait, as for the solution of other similar problems, for that day of illumination which s not very distant from any of us.

### WAYNE MACVEAGE. How Fast Do Birds Fly?

From the St. Joseph News.

William W. Murphy, a lecomotive engineer on the Budington's fast express between Hannibal and St. Jaseph, has been making observations on the speed of various birds and insects. Many birds, he says, make a practice of flying beside or in front of his engine, and when the weather is clear and there is no wind he epens the throttle and races with them.

clear and there is no wind he epens the throttle and races with them.

He finds that a chicken hawk and a crow can make twenty-dre miles an hour. A turkey bussard files at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour. The pigeon is one of the fastest birds in the United States. It makes a speed of forty-six miles an hour with ease. When chased by an eagle it can heat the Burlington's St. Louis express. The wild duck is traveiling at the rate of forty-four miles an hour while the hunter is pumping the contents of a repeating gin at it. The blackbird, robin, dove an hour while the hunter is pumping the contents of a repeating gun at it. The blackbird, robin, dove and other small birds travel at a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour. The humming bird can, and does, exoct a speed of a mile per minute. Murphy says that a honey bee, the other day, flew in and out of his cab window while he was going at the rate of sixty-three miles an hour. The performance lasted while the engine travelled a half mile.

Rassian and Japanese Soldiers! Songs. From the London Globe.

Music has always played a great part in fighting, and Lord Wolseley declares that "troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but inspired by the music and words of national songs will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory."

In the Japanese army it is the custom for the soldiers to sing as they go into battle and rush to the charge. The practice was remarked during the operations of the allied Powers against Pekin. Their fayortie song is the "Kimi Gayo," or national Their favorite song is the "Kimi Gayo," or nationa authem, which has been Englished as follows:

"May our Lord's dominion last
Till a thousand years have passed
Twice four thousand times e'ertold! Firm as changeless rock, earth-rooted, Moss of ages uncomputed."

In the Russian army, tests were made a few years ago to ascertain the value of marching songs, and ilts so confirmed Lord Wo that the regulations now decree that regiments on march and in advancing to charge shall sing national songs.

Colored Janitor of Colby College Honored

Colored Janitor of Colby College Honored.

From the Boston Transcript.

For many years one feature of Colby commencement week has been Samuel Osborne, the colored janitor. This year it is a source of regret to not only the seniors, but to the undergraduates, the faculty and the friends, that "Sam" or the "Professor," as he is familiarly called, is seriously ill. He always attended last chapel and spoke words of advice to the young men and women, but this year ill health prevented the customary address and he was not even able to attend the exercises. But to him the disappointment was no greater than to the students, and after the service was at a close the class marched to the home of the honored janitor and gathering in front of the house gave him a hearty cheering. The sick man was touched by the demonstration, in front of the nouse gave nim a nearly encerning. The sick man was touched by the demonstration, but he was unable to say a word. In the college catalogue and the Y. M. C. A. handbook his name appears as "Samuel Osborne, head janitor," but that gives no idea of the energetic little colored man, in spotless blue uniform with cap and silver. adge, who is loved by Colby students and alumni

Terrible \$50 Turtle at Large in Maine. Over Brown the Kennebec Journal.

Over Browner way people are staying in at might for fear of a 34-foot turtle who has escaped from captivity and is said to be more dangerous to meet

captivity and is said to be more dangerous to meet than a buildog.

The ugly brute was captured at Hines's pond a week ago, and it took the united efforts of three strong men to get him into a wagon without injury to themselves. Since then he has been tied by a half-inch rope and fed on bloodsuckers. Wednesday night the rope gave way to the mighty strain put upon it by the turtle, who can carry a 160-pound man on his back without experiencing any inconvenience; and he is now roaming at large, although searching parties have made every effort to locate him. He was to have been sold to the Forepaugh's circus in July and exhibited as the largest turtle ever taken in Maine's inland waters, and it is understood that \$60 was offered for him by the circus people. Thus his loss is a great mis

On Graduation Bay.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Courtesying like a little lady to the school director, the school superintendent and the school council, ahe turned to the vast audience and in a bell-like voice bravely remarked:
"It was Napoleon Bonaparte who said, 'Be
the lips lice Ataly,' "

She stopped with a little gasp—
"I mean 'Beyond the Alts Hes Ipaly.' That is,
'Beyond the Yaps,' I should say the 'Yips,' a-a.
'Beyond the Yaps.' By stopped short again of face was a pale green and she breathed difficulty. But paus-ing only long enough to swallow once, she began

is all over again.
"It was Bopoleen Nonaparte who s-s-said —
Then she untied the blue ribbon, and unrolled newy easay, and started in all right.

From Lippincoit's Magazine.

The neighbor had been requested by Eddle's mother to no longer furnish him with candy, as had been her custom. So it happened that on the occasion of the next neighborty call Eddle's disappointment was great. At last he emarked: "It come to me

rtuned so indirectly, Mrs. A. presented him ng at it long and carnestly, Eddie was beard "Could it be possible I smelled so small a

From Mining to Berry Picking. Press Missing to herry ricking.

Pottselle Correspondence Philadelphic Record.

All of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's
colleries were closed down this evening, as were
those of the other hig companies, until July 6.

Porty thousand men and beyn are thus suspended,
but 10,000 of these have been given temporary employments picking husbiaborries.

Cano million quarte of the herries, have been
contend by Philadelphia and New York doctors.